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McGill Daily

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

The Official Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1917.

THE ROOTERS' CLUB.

The practice of the Rooters' Club held last night in the Union, while an encouraging sign of the existence of the right kind of spirit at McGill, was rather a disappointment to many, in that so few men were found to turn out. The hour had been selected as the one, at which most of the students would be able to appear at the Union, prior to the C. O. T. C. drill, and it was generally felt that if the meeting did not prove a success the fault would not rest with those in charge. Hence it was an unpleasant surprise to discover that less than fifty undergraduates were there at the appointed time to rehearse for the coming game on Tuesday.

Those who did turn up made up for their lack of numbers by the vigorous fashion in which they went to work to learn and sing the songs and parodies which went to make the occasion of the second Laval game last year such a memorable one, and for these men we have nothing but praise. It is to the remainder of the student body, to those who were found wanting in college spirit, that we address ourselves to-day.

What we should like to say is this. If the thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. There is no sense or logic in having a few supporters turn out next week to "root" for old McGill while the rest of us are spending the evening in seeking amusements of a more selfish kind, and then complaining that the team does not seem to be playing up to form. The volume and energy of the encouragement supplied by the "rooters" count for a great deal in any game, and particularly in hockey, where a few minutes can change the whole aspect of affairs. The one and only way to ensure proper support for the team wearing the red and white throughout the season is to start things right by making the first contest an overwhelming success in every way.

It is quite likely that a number of students may say in answer to our statements that they intend to appear at the Arena on Tuesday to cheer on the team, although they did not turn out to the rehearsal last night. For the benefit of these, we should like to point out that support which is not properly guided and organized is next to useless. A band of a hundred well-trained "rooters," who have their songs and "yells" by heart, and are working perfectly together, can make an undisciplined rabble of five hundred look foolish. The former know just what they are about, and have confidence in themselves; the latter simply foil one another's efforts, and help to confuse the players, rather than to put heart into them. It is this very effectiveness of organized support that accounts for the frequent success of college teams over outside ones.

Let us hope, then, that from now on every student in the college will take an active interest in the hockey team, and will show himself ready to undergo a little personal inconvenience in order that the University may benefit. It is surely not very much to ask of a man that when McGill has a team entered in the City League which has the brightest prospects of capturing the championship, he should give up a little of his time towards making the members of that team feel that they have the backing of the whole college.

HOCKEY PLAYERS ARE NOW UNDER CONTRACT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

R. Courchesne, R. Lavalley,
A. Desblens, T. I. Melroy,
A. Sanson,
C. Taylor,
A. Lapensee,

Shamrock, Canadian Vickers.

J. D. Arnold, A. Brunet,
N. E. Beattie,
S. H. Allan, H. Brunet,
N. Brown, P. J. Clement,
J. Davidson, C. G. Hoose,
M. Dineen, J. J. Laue,
M. W. Hardie, E. S. MacLachlan,
W. Wing, R. F. Parker,
I. Lyons, C. N. Roche,
W. Lukeman, B. Rochoon,
H. McCallum, C. Rochoon,
F. J. Musgrove, J. I. Seguin,
J. Pearce, J. Tannahill,
C. F. Russell, J. E. Ryan,
T. O. Shibley,
I. Baridon.

LADY DOCTOR NOW AT FRONT TELLS OF WORK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

begging for medicine and more food. The latter, of course, was limited, and dealt out in rations. The great difficulty was the language, and the on-

ly interpreters were some of the children, the youngest of whom knew some French. Those under ten or twelve have been taught French at the schools, but the people talked diverse tongues—Greek, Turkish and Spanish, Yiddish and Italian being the commonest. Salonica must be one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world.

It seems like medicine made easy when I get back to our English-speaking Tommies, though some of them are hard enough to understand at times. We are getting plenty of food here, and we must be better off than they are at home; at any rate for bread, tea, sugar and meat. We have had no butter or eggs since we came, and vegetables and fruit are very scarce. When the jam falls, as it sometimes does, we are reduced to only bread for breakfast and tea. There is never any shortage of bully beef and biscuits, but we soon tire of them.

I must tell you some day about the voyage here—all very exciting, but there are some excitements in life one has no wish to experience.

Howard—Do you believe in signs? Coward—Well, I don't know! The fire-alarm went off three times while the minister was preaching Wildway's funeral sermon.

QUEBEC POMOLOGICAL AND FRUIT GROWING SOC. MET AT MACDONALD; INTERCLASS DEBATE WAS STAGED

The Food Problem Worthy of Serious Consideration in the Present Crisis—Would Substitute Poultry for More Expensive Meats—Macdonald Man Wounded.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

It is obvious to all that the longer the war lasts the more serious will become the food situation, but apparently it is not yet obvious to all Canadians that the food problem at the present time is indeed a very serious one. The great shortage of food in Europe is so serious that without importation from America many sections of Europe would soon starve. It is not only the civil population of the Allied countries to whom we owe a living, but more particularly our responsibility rests in supplying the soldiers with the necessities of life. Could any true citizen of Canada wish to see the soldiers of France, Italy, Great Britain or Canada in want? A thousand times no; but the truth is the soldiers of the Allied countries are in want.

The soldiers need an abundant supply of beef and bacon, and the responsibility of ensuring the necessary supply of these rests peculiarly upon Canada and the United States. Strenuous efforts are being put forward toward the increased beef and bacon production, and important as that undertaking is, there is another way in which the people of Canada can help beef and bacon toward winning the war. That other way is to use substitutes for beef and bacon, and one of the best substitutes is poultry.

At the present time poultry is one of the cheapest meat foods available. It is cheap compared with the majority of other staple meat foods, and it should be used far more in Canadian homes than is the case at present. Moreover, poultry production can be increased more readily than can beef or bacon production, and in many cases poultry meat is one of the cheapest foods to produce. There is an enormous supply of dressed poultry in Canada at the present time. This is accounted for in the fact that there was an extensive development of the poultry industry in 1915 and 1916, exportations decreased very materially, while consumption remained about normal. If poultry meat was looked upon as a staple article of diet, as it should be, home consumption would increase considerably.

One outstanding feature of the whole food situation is that poultry

meat can and should be used as a substitute for beef and bacon. It becomes our imperative duty to eat more poultry, whether we like it or not. The increased consumption of poultry has become a matter of economic and national importance. We must look at this as well as many other questions from the standpoint of the soldiers in the trenches. Eat more poultry to save more beef and bacon.

J. H. BUTLER, '19, WOUNDED.

J. H. Butler, Agriculture '19, lost his right eye while doing signalling work in France. Butler went overseas with a draft of the 79th Battery last spring. In a letter he tells how they worked all night laying communication lines, and when returning to the trench at 6 a.m., he was struck in the eye by a stray piece of lead. The eye was so badly damaged that it had to be removed.

SENIOR-JUNIOR DEBATE.

The first inter-class debate was held in the Assembly Hall on Thursday, December 6th. The subject for discussion was: Resolved, that the establishment of maximum prices on all products sold in Canada during the war is undesirable. The Seniors represented by the Messrs. Arnold and Kelsall, upheld the affirmative, and the Juniors, represented by Messrs. Henry and Kutzman, the negative. The subject proved to be an exceedingly popular one, and was keenly and well debated.

The affirmative's main point of argument was that increased production was the greatest duty falling on this country to-day, and maximum price fixing was undesirable, because it would tend to discourage production. This point was definitely established, and on it hinged the issue of the debate.

The negative's main point was that unfixed prices maintain unstableness, and fixed prices stabilize the economic situation. The decision of the judges was unanimously in favor of the affirmative. The official score was 70 points for the affirmative and 68 points for the negative side. The criticism rendered by Prof. Barton in announcing

the decision was much appreciated by all interested.

Other features of the evening's entertainment was an organ selection by Mr. Stanton, and college songs. After rendering the decision of the judges, Prof. Barton, in a brief address, made a significant appeal for the "Patriotic Pig," which at present, and in future, must take an important place in the family circles if the Allied demands for meat are to be met.

The annual meeting of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit Growing Society was held at the college, Dec. 4th and 5th, 1917, with the following programme:

Tuesday, 2.00 p.m.

President's Address—Prof. H. Loehner, Macdonald College.
Address of Welcome—Dr. F. C. Harrison.

Causes of Fruit Blossoms not Setting in 1917—Dr. J. C. Chapais, St. Denis, Que.
What we are doing and what we intend to do for Horticulture in Quebec—J. H. Lavoie, Quebec City.

7.30 p.m.

Address—Prof. W. J. Macoun, Ottawa.

Personal Experiences in Starting a Fruit Farm in Massachusetts—Prof. F. C. Sears, Amherst, Mass.

Wednesday, 2.30 a.m.

Business Meeting.

2.00 p.m.

Plums and their Culture—Abbe Larassee, Ste. Anne.
Dusting an Apple Orchard—Rev. Fr. Leopold, La Trappe.
Apple Spraying—Prof. G. E. Saunders, Annapolis Royal, N.S.

7.30 p.m.

Address—D. Johnson, Fruit Commissioner, Ottawa.
Iris and Lilies (Illustrated)—A. Harrington, Madison, N.J.

The scarcity of fruit this year did not hinder a good showing of fruit in the competition, which was open to fruit growers in the province. The college made a special exhibit of McIntosh apples.

The meetings were well attended, and many valuable papers were given, those of Prof. Sears and Mr. Harrington being especially interesting and instructive.

NOTICES

STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Students' Council will be held in the Union this evening at 7.30 p.m.

UNION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Union House Committee will meet at Gordon's Studio on Saturday at 12.45 p.m., for the purpose of having the group picture for the Annual taken.

ECONOMICS CLUB.

A meeting of the Economics Club will be held Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 8 p.m., sharp, in the Strathcona Hall.
Mr. J. K. Mergler will read a paper entitled "Plato's Communism and Modern Socialism."

CEROLE FRANCAIS.

There will be a meeting of the Cercle Francais this evening, at 7 p.m., at the residence of Dr. Villard, 1055 Greene Ave. This meeting will take the form of a supper, and all members are urged to be present, as there will be a special guest, Lieut. Emile Vaillancourt, quartermaster of the 65th Battalion of the French Army, who will speak on "Le Discipline Militaire dans l'Histoire."

FOUND.

The following articles have been

R. V. C. AT FRUIT-PICKERS.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Interesting, when working with many pals, and that everybody and everything at camp was good and then the whistle blew at nine o'clock for silence. Three girls shared a tent. There were two tent rows, and over each row was a proctor, and over the whole camp was a self-government officer. In tent No. 1, Row 2, two McGill girls and an alien slept that first night. Their first impressions of the Denny Camp had been glorious, and they could scarcely wait until the rising gong or rather dishpan, sounded at five-twenty, the next morning, to learn more about the real camp life, and the ten-hour day of a regular fruit-picker.

AMERICANS HELP Y.W.C.A.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The war work council of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association announced yesterday that a campaign for \$4,000,000 has been fully subscribed to, and that all the returns are not yet in. Pittsburgh was announced as the largest contributor with \$250,000, while Boston, with an allotment of \$10,000, subscribed \$100,000.

found in the Arts Building: One gold locket on strap, a pair of glasses, and a fountain pen. Owners will please see "Arthur," Janitor of Arts Building.

LOST.

Will the person who took the leather loose-leaf notebook from the Strathcona Hall please return same to the place from which it was taken. The contents of this book are especially valuable to the owner, as they contain the whole of his notes for the year.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

"The Fundamental Properties of Liquids" is the subject of the paper which Dr. V. K. Kriebel will deliver to the meeting of the McGill Chemical Society this afternoon at 5 p.m. All those interested in the latest work on molecules and their action are invited to attend.

LOST.

Safety fountain pen on Wednesday, December 12. Finder please return to Janitor of Arts Building, or to Porter of R. V. C.

HALIFAX RELIEF SUBSCRIPTION.

All subscriptions to the Halifax Relief Fund must be handed in to the Treasurer of the Arts Undergraduate Society, Mr. Adair, by 6 p.m. to-night.

RECEIVED DEGREE OF D.D.



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Cote St. Paul Branch.
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Papineau Ave.—Cor. Mt. Royal.
Place d'Armes Branch.
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St. Denis and St. Catherine.
St. Matthew St. Branch.
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Sherbrooke and Bleury.
Sherbrooke and Draper.
Stanley St.—Cor. St. Catherine West.
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Westmount.—Greene Ave., Cor. St. Catherine W.
Westmount—Victoria Ave. Cor. Sherbrooke St.

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Every courtesy and attention will be shown to you whether your account be large or small.

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GURD'S DRY GINGER ALE.—The Selectest Substance of the most Select Social Seasons.

Ask for Gurd's Drinks at "The Union," "The Club," "The Fraternity," and from "Your Home Purveyor."

The Boys at the Front Await Your Answer It is Life or Death to Them

The people of Canada must—and will—support our boys in France with their votes on December 17th just as generously, just as loyally as they supported them with their dollars when they purchased over \$400,000,000 of Canada's Victory Bonds.

Money will do a great deal—it will guarantee that our fighting men are properly equipped for the offensive and the defensive. It will do all that money wisely spent under the administration of Union Government can do, but it will not and cannot give our men the man-power relief they are calling for.

Our men in France must be reinforced by the additional 100,000 men that Union Government is pledged to raise and send immediately under the just and impartial provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917.

Support Union Government

Many brave Canadian men have spent month upon month, year upon year, in the trenches under a deadly hourly strain, stress and discomfort that we at home cannot realize. Must these men go on and on and on because we won't send reinforcements? Is it fair? Is it decent? Not one of these men can be allowed leave to come home for a happy reunion with their loved ones until there are other men to take their places.

On December 17th you will be given an opportunity to speak. Your ballot should say that you are a Canadian; that you know the first duty resting on every loyal citizen of this Dominion is to vote for the Unionist Candidate and be assured that reinforcements will be sent to France and Flanders immediately.

It is Your Vote --- Use it
With Honor to Canada

Unionist Party Publicity Committee

DEGREE OF D.D. CONFERRED ON REV. DR. RITCHIE. (Continued from Page 1.)

Young People's Department of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

He is on the Educational Board of "Teachers and Taught," and co-editor of "The Teachers' Library." He has published a volume of sermons, "Peace and the Empire," "Concerning Religious Education," "Adolescence," "Every Grade," and has a volume in the press on the "Teen Age and its Training." He has also three times visited France and Flanders for long periods—the last nearly four months—as a preacher and lecturer to the troops.

After the conferment of the degree by Dr. Warriner, Acting Principal, Dr. D. L. Ritchie thanked the senate for being thus honoured. He said that he felt that this honour must have been conferred as an honour to the great Congregational Union of England and Wales, which for the time, he represented on the Western Continent, or else, to the college over which he had the honour of presiding, more than to himself. Only one thing would he say, that since the days of his youth he had been

associated with Theological Colleges, and had always been zealous for an efficiently trained ministry. In this connection he referred to the honourable place which the Congregational Church and College held in Canada. They were the second Protestant denomination to come into the Dominion, and their college was first to receive a charter and to be affiliated with McGill in 1864. Their history showed that in the use of their charter they had been zealous to maintain a high standard, and to provide a learned and Godly ministry for the churches.

Turning to the future, he held that all thoughtful men must have their eyes on the horizon to-day, in the hope of catching the first signs of a better tomorrow. This war must be regarded as marking an epoch in the history of the world; let it be hoped a watershed in history at the back of which would lie many of the ugly things of the 19th century civilization, and on this side a grander and better day for the whole world.

To thoughtful men the immeasurable calamity of this war was the direct and inevitable outcome of a practical materialism. Men were utterly blind if now they failed to see that materialism was but building on

sand and with sand. Only in the spiritual could men find the solid rock on which to form a new civilization. In God, men and nations had to find the secret, and the bond of unity. A church in some form must continue to play a greater part than ever in the history of the world. It might not be ecclesiasticism as we know it, but the assembly of faithful men and women was more necessary than ever, and the church, if she is to live, must have a theology. She must strive to be not only in name, but in fact, the queen of the sciences, as Bacon described her. All science must bring tribute to her feet, and she must be prepared to receive it gladly, and to use it worthily.

Thus he rejoiced that this college has connection with McGill University, which has an honorable name in the world, and in some ways, through this war and her services to the Empire, now has a shining name. He was glad they had this connection, especially as a University without some relation to Theology was like a headless body.

But Theology must be progressive; as a science, she must be ready to rejoice in and incorporate all truth. The historic creeds were great symbols, but after all they were only

monuments of the thoughts of past ages; in nearly every instance only the great common measure of agreement in a Christian assembly. They should be regarded as milestones on the road. He was afraid they had sometimes been made milestones around the neck of Theology—confines of the faith rather than witnesses of a faith that was once living—and which may now be outworn.

Increasing knowledge meant a deepening creed, mayhap a creed simplified, for here, as in other things, the marks of progress were first simple, through the complex to the simple.

In the past, they had intellectualism, though recently they had done much to sentimentalize it. To-day and to-morrow came with a great challenge fearlessly to moralize it, but the pastor must not forget that the chief thing needed was moral energy linked up with intellect. All this demanded efficiency in ministerial training, and he held that as in Scotland in the days that were past, the ministry must be trained for its work as effectively as the lawyer or the doctor were trained for their professions. Whatever else he may be, the minister must be the

first Theologian among his people. He must know thoroughly his Christianity, and be a bold expert in relating it to all the facts of life.

Turning to preaching, which had been his chief business in Montreal, he showed what a future lay before it if only churches would contrive to get what Carlyle called "the speaking-man, than whom in any community no one was more worthy his bread and cheese."

But to-morrow would demand preaching of the highest order, a fearless handling of the truth and prophetic application of it to the economic and civil, as well as to the personal in life.

That meant mayhap, some new studies, such as psychology of preaching, social psychology, and a new method of presentation alike on the apologetic and dogmatic sides, and in thorough mastery by the minister of all the methods of handling truth, historically, psychologically logical, and in the true sense dogmatic.

The speaker ended in a hopeful note. For a moment things were dark. The night was long and dark, and mayhap the watchmen were somewhat uncertain in their assurance of the better day. But the lurid glare on the horizon of the world's life was not the gaze of a dying

R. V. C. NOTES.

BASKETBALL FINALS.

Everyone turn out to see the last inter-year match, Seniors vs. Juniors. Game to be played in the R. V. C. gym sharp at 5.10. If you are on the team you more or less have to come. If you are interested you will want to come, and if you are not interested yet, come and you will see that it is only because you didn't know what it was like that you thought you were not interested. You never hear anyone say after a match that they were bored!

Mr. Howard Ross will speak on the new city charter at the volunteer workers' meeting, at the University Settlement, on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 3.30 p.m. All workers are invited to be present.

Revised lists of the relatives of R. V. C. students who are on active service have now been placed in the Common Room. Students are asked to make amendments or additions without delay upon the copy to be found on the notice board near the door in the Common Room.

The fourth reunion of the season of the Alliance Française will be held on Monday, Dec. 17th, at 8.15 p.m., in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. M. Francois Venillot, Vice-President du Syndicat des Journalistes Français, will deliver a lecture on "Louis Venillot, Poete."

JEST TALK

—By Jello

"What is Bill doing now?"
"He's a post impressionist."
"You don't tell me. What's that?"
"He has a job branding numbers on telegraph poles."

A maiden entered the Boulevard car, And loosely grasped a strap;
Now every time they hit a curve, She sat in a different lap.
The speed increased, the turns grew worse,
At last she gasped with a smile,
"Will someone kindly tell me, please, Are there many laps in a mile?"

HIS MISTAKE.

Soph.: She seemed pleased with your society last night.
Frosh: Yes; she said I reminded her of a loved and lost one. Has she lost a sweetheart by death?
Soph.: No; all she ever lost by death was a Boston Bulldog.

FORCED COURTESY.

I rose with great alacrity To offer her my seat.
'Twas a question whether she or I Should stand upon my feet.

A THREE ACT DRAMA.

Moral: Beware of over-ripened fruit.
Place: Any sorority.
Time: After 11.

Act I.

Enter three strained sopranos with mandolin.
(They sing.)

Act II.

Sisters applaud loudly and croaking continues. (Bums next door raise windows and yell to quit.)

Act III.

Enter a flock of rotten apples thrown by aforesaid bums at singers.

Finale.

Tell me, does it pay?

Tish—And believe me, she's some girl.
Tush—Clever?

Tish—Oh, very! She's got brains enough for two.

Tush—Just the girl for you. Why don't you marry her?

Speaking of putting pep into Shakespeare, why didn't Bill make Antony talk this way about Caesar?

Listen here—listen here— All you countrymen and city chaps, Lend an ear—lend an ear— All you wise guys and you simple yaps.

While we are planting Mister Caesar. Take it from me, boys, quite a geezer. He was there—everywhere— Like a bear—didn't care—

Though I do not dare to con him, Tell me, men, who had it on him? Had it on this old pin cushion— Will the gents in back quit pushin'?

Oh, my—oh, me— Some-guy, J. C. Whistle that Julius Caesar ra-a-ag!

Miss Green—Of course, you can't believe everything you hear.

Miss Gadleigh—Oh, no; but you can repeat it.

No matter how ignorant you feel there are many who are much more ignorant.

day, but the opening eyes of a new time, the morning glory of a better age, when, having learned some wisdom, men would build on the spiritual and with the spiritual, from increasing knowledge would learn wisdom, and through wisdom work together in building up the temple of humanity whose glory would be peace.

Supporting Dr. Warriner on the platform were the governors of the college, and also representatives from all four colleges. Dr. Reford, on their behalf, expressed his thanks for the opportunity to be present with them.

Letters of regret were read from Principal Peterson, Principal Fraser, Principal Smyth, and others.

"LET'S WIN THE WAR."

WAR MENUS.

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the men at the front. Issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada.

Breakfast.

Baked Apples, Butter
Cornmeal Muffins, Tea or Coffee.

Dinner.

Fish Kedgeree
Boiled Onions, Baked Potatoes
Rice Pudding.

Tea.

Tomato Soup.
Entire Wheat Bread, Butter, Tea
Apple Sauce.

The recipe for Fish Kedgeree, mentioned above, is as follows:

Fish Kedgeree—
1½ cups flaked cooked fish.
1 egg.
4 tablespoons rice.
1 teaspoon chopped onion.
Salt and pepper to taste.
2 tablespoons dripping.

Put the rice into fast-boiling water, with teaspoon of salt, and boil fast until tender (about twenty minutes). Drain well, and dry in a colander. Boil the egg hard, cool it in cold water, and chop it coarsely. Melt the fat in a saucepan, stir in the cooked rice, add the fish and seasoning. Make it very hot, then add the chopped egg, and serve at once.

(Wheat and meat saving recipes by Domestic Science Experts of the Canadian Food Controller's office.)

BRAVE ROUMANIA HAS ACCEPTED ARMISTICE. (Continued from Page 1.)

and her other Allies, and this is now under consideration by General Mackensen, who is in charge of the German operations on the Roumanian front.

This armistice is far from meaning that Roumania will make a separate peace. Roumania has sacrificed herself and her people for the great ideas for which the Allies stand, and only when these ideas have been brought to a realization will Roumania stop fighting.

King Ferdinand I. of Roumania, who is the commander-in-chief of his army, has sent a message to the Allies to the effect that Roumania will not make a separate peace, and a similar message was brought from him to President Wilson by the American Red Cross Commission, which has just returned to the United States. These messages guarantee the loyalty of Roumania.

A three months' armistice at this time of the year does not mean very much, for practically no fighting can be done in Roumania during the winter, where the thermometer often falls to forty below zero. And one of the reasons why Roumania accepted the armistice was because Russia, in addition to threatening to send troops to Jassy, threatened to allow no more guns, ammunition, medical supplies, food or clothing to pass through Russia en route to Roumania.

While this armistice is on is the time for Canada and the United States to send help to Roumania, in the form of condensed milk and other canned goods, children's clothing, boots, bed quilts, yarn and any materials of which clothing can be made. And help is needed more now than ever, with winter staring them in the face.

Since the arrival of Lieut. I. C. Ioanidu, special envoy of Queen Marie of Roumania to America, in Montreal, an organization has been formed called "The Roumanian Relief Work," and a clearing house has been established in Rooms 442 and 451 in the old Birks Building, Phillips Place, and an appeal is now made that food, clothing, medical supplies, shall be sent there for shipment to Roumania. Mr. B. B. Stevenson has accepted the honorary trusteeship, and donations of money should be sent to him in care of the Royal Bank of Canada, St. James Street, Montreal.

With the armistice in force, transportation is made much easier, and the help which is sent promptly will make Roumania stronger for the offensive, which will begin next spring, at the conclusion of the armistice.

AMERICANS ARE PROUD OF NEIGHBOURS.

The conduct of Canada in the war is an example which America may study and emulate without shame. Quick to recognize the world-wide menace that lay behind the brutal blow of the German autocrat, she paused not to consider the question of her obligation, but promptly marshaling her full strength she hurled it into the balance and followed it up in a manner that challenges the admiration of the world. The loyalty of the Dominion, the lofty patriotism of its people, and their ability to organize, expand and sacrifice for the cause has provoked a wonder that is equalled only by that which the Maple Leaf warriors have aroused by their herculean feats upon the battlefields. And now, after three years of conflict that has taken heavy toll of their manhood, entailed pinching privations and arduous labors, the Canadians are still possessed of an enthusiasm that is rolling their Victory Loan across the continent like the triumphant progress of their legions at Arras, Vimy and the Somme. Considered in comparison with her population and material wealth, the efforts put forth by the Dominion of Canada is a voluntary contribution to the cause of democracy beyond all praise. If America shall put forth its strength in a like proportion to its resources the issue of the war will not be long in question. — Pittsburgh Post.

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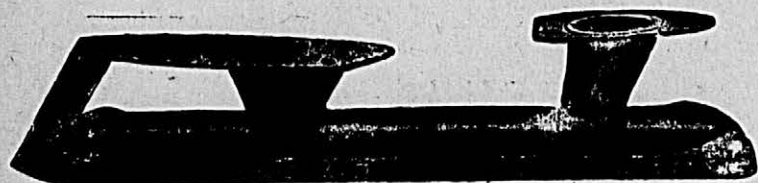
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R. V. C. as Fruit-pickers

The following is the first of a series of articles on the fruit-picking activities at Beamsville last summer, in which a number of R. V. C. girls took part. A great deal has been said from time to time through our columns about the part which McGill men have played in helping to win the war. We are now able to give some account of what the girls of the college are doing in this line. The women students from Toronto and McGill enjoyed the military atmosphere of the "hostel" at Beamsville very much, as will be seen beneath.



"DENNY HALL."

Military badges have been worn a great deal since the war, and not only by the men in khaki. Almost every girl wears a copper or brass pin decorated with the insignia of arms of some regiment. Recently there has appeared a new badge on the dress of a few girls, one which does not signify that others are serving her, but that she has done her bit of service, too. The words on the pin, "Farm Service Corps," printed above the representation of a girl supporting Canada's coat-of-arms, on the right, and a sheaf of wheat on the left, explain that she has been a National Service worker, sharing the responsibilities of war.

Last year National Service cards were signed by the men of Canada; and in Ontario the college women volunteered for National Service. Ontario was making an experiment; the Government was making the venture of organizing college women for work on the farms during the long vacation. Rumours of the enthusiasm in Ontario awakened an interest in the eastern colleges; and soon the women of the Royal Victoria were filled with a desire to join the students of other colleges and spend their vacation on the land.

A few girls, after making further inquiries about the project, sent in their applications to the Public Labour Branch of the Ontario Government; and in a week's time they received a final note, which read as follows: "Accepted! Be prepared to go to Beamsville about June the first." It was rather a shock to find that there was to be no more debating, and considering about becoming fruit-pickers; the enthusiastic college girls had been accepted, and they were to go to Beamsville. The name of the town, village, or hamlet, was not prepossessing; and after much searching through appendixes, gazetteers and railway tables, it was discovered that Beamsville was a small village on the lake shore; that it counted about one thousand inhabitants, and that it had a main street, a telephone system, a telegraph office, and a railway station.

The weather influenced the calculations of the government, and it was July the first before the fruit-pickers went to Beamsville. Much correspondence had been carried on between the embryo farmerettes and the authorities, mostly pertaining to equipment, uniform and accommodation. It was learned that the girls would live in "hostels" on the lake shore, under the supervision of Y. W. C. A. workers. This information prompted the query, "What is a hostel?" and many and varied were the pictures in the minds of those who heard that name. The general opinion was that a large frame cabin with upper and lower bunks, such as are found in a lumber camp, would be the summer home of the fruit-pickers. Those who held this view were surprised and delighted when they discovered how very far astray were their conjectures.

On July the first there was an unusual number of girls travelling from Toronto to Beamsville. Some of them were acquainted, but soon all had introduced themselves as "fruit-pickers-to-be," bound for the one station—Beamsville. Eager questions filled the short time on the train. "Girls, what will it be like?" "Aren't you keen to get there?" "Are you going to stay all summer?" and very soon the train slowed down at Beamsville. A huge dray, driven by a fashionably-dressed and very good-looking liveryman, awaited the arrival of the girls. Talking was not interrupted, but rather continued by the drive to "Denny Hall," which was learned from Tafford, the driver, to be the "hostel" for that district. The girls also learned that many girls were already at work picking strawberries; and Tafford added that he could not be hired to break his back at that job. The air was refreshing, the scenery lovely, and as the sun was just lowering, the drive through beautiful orchards and along the lake shore, with the glorious mountain ridge rising from the lake was delightful.

The first glimpse the girls had of "Denny Hall" completely ceased all thoughts of a lumber shack. The impression they had was of a large, old-fashioned brick house, with an immense white verandah, set in a lawn bordered by avenues of great old pines. It suggested the fancy that on that lawn tennis parties had been held, and that through the old Colonial door ladies and gentlemen had passed for pleasure parties in the

days of its prosperity. The story of its once being a haunted house, bought by Sir Archibald Denny, an Irish baronet, for his younger son as a wedding present, of its being the home of the bride for just a year, when the war was declared, the son enlisting, and being killed, the bride returning to Ireland, and the house having been vacant for a few years, seemed to give just the atmosphere required. Now army tents were pitched beneath the trees, and girls in gray smocks and knickers were seen on the lawn. It was the dinner hour, and after the girls had been welcomed by the House Mother, a charming little lady whom everyone loved, they were taken to the dining room, which resembled a soldiers' mess room. There great oil-clothed tables were surrounded, by jolly, merry, laughing girls, sixty of them, eating heartily, as only girls who have worked ten hours in an open field can eat, from large white crockery-ware of a thickness only known in army camps—for these dishes had come from the Niagara Military Camp. The dinner was much appreciated by the new-arrivals, and all joined in a rousing cheer for "Puff," a University graduate in Household Science, who had charge of the cooking, because she had made a particularly scrumptious strawberry short-cake for desert.

After dinner there was just time to make up cots with blankets from the baggage bags, arrange the tent for the night, talk to a few neighbours, who assured the latest tenters that they would "simply love" life at the Denny, that the work was hard but

(Continued on Page 2.)

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